

A.2.3 SWMA 3

Description

SWMA 3 consists of three units:

- SWMU 5 - TEL Burial West of the Surge Pond;
- SWMU 21 - TEL Burial at Mudflats; and
- SWMU 43 - Mudflats.

As depicted on Figure A.2.3 these units have been grouped together as SWMA 3 for the 1st-Phase RFI because SWMU 5 and SWMU 21 are located within the estimated boundaries of SWMU 43.

SWMU 5 -TEL Burial West of the Surge Pond

This unit consists of a suspected 20-foot by 20-foot TEL sludge burial located west of the Surge Pond and northeast of Tank Basin 302 and within the SWMU 43 Investigation Area in the North Field. This SWMU was identified based on the indicated presence of the burial on the Refinery Leaded Burial Map.

SWMU 21 - TEL Burial at Mudflats

This unit consists of a suspected 20-foot by 20-foot TEL sludge burial located west of SWMU 5 and within the SWMU 43 Investigation Area in the North Field. SWMU 21 was identified based on the indicated presence of the burial on the Refinery Leaded Burial Map.

SWMU 43 – Mudflats

This unit is located in the North Field, adjacent to the west side of the Surge Pond and south of the NFB. This former below grade surface impoundment was approximately 250 feet long by 200 feet wide and was in operation between 1955 and 1975. The specific wastes managed in the unit are not known. Dredged material from the Surge Pond (SWMU 2), the No. 4 Separator (SWMU 35) and Old Pond (SWMU 40) may have been placed in this unit in late 1956 or early 1957. The impoundment was completely filled in by 1977. Staining and other evidence of petroleum impacts, as well as the presence of catalyst beads, were noted in a pre-RFI soil boring (B-20) installed by Dan Raviv Associates Inc. (DRAI) in 1991. Analysis of a subsurface fill sample collected from B-20 confirmed the presence of VOCs and SVOCs in excess of the soil delineation criteria at SWMU 43.

A large, double-lined, reinforced concrete pad presently covers approximately 80 to 90 percent of the SWMA 3 investigation area. This area is being used for support and process operations associated with the NFB (SWMU 1) and the Surge Pond (SWMU 2) closures that began in October 1997. The pad cannot be breached without risk of

compromising the integrity of the pad, and its presence has temporarily precluded further investigation of SWMA 3.

As discussed in Section 7, the SWMU 43 LNAPL Area (comprised of a mixture of crude oil, gasoline and diesel) was first identified after LNAPL was detected in monitoring well MW-29, which is located in the northeast corner of SWMU 43. Chevron has conducted extensive sampling in this area, as described in detail in Section 7, and has completed delineation of the SWMU 43 LNAPL area. Chevron has also implemented interim stabilization measures to recover LNAPL from this area.

As summarized on Table A.2.3, four soil borings were installed and two soil samples were collected and analyzed for Skinner's List VOCs and SVOCs, lead and TEL during the 1st-Phase RFI (SB0042 and SB0043). Staining, odors and other evidence of potentially impacted soils were noted in all four of the 1st-Phase RFI soil borings. Benzo(a)pyrene (2.6 and 1.1 mg/kg) was detected in both samples (SB0042SE and SB0042SD, respectively) above the applicable soil delineation criterion. As discussed further in Section 6 of the RFI Report, lateral delineation of selected COCs has been completed on a site-wide basis for each Yard. The delineation of these COCs is depicted graphically on the figures provided in Section 6.

Six additional borings and 18 additional soil samples were proposed in the full RFI Workplan (June 2002) to further characterize SWMA 3. However, because of the extensive investigation of the SWMU 43 LNAPL area, coupled with the presence of the staging area for the NFB (SWMU 1) and Surge Pond (SWMU 2) closure activities, these sampling activities have been postponed until the LNAPL remediation activities and other closure activities associated with SWMUs 1 and 2 have been completed.